

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.

NO. 33.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS FINE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Fellow of the University of Glasgow,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate Accoucheur of the Lying in Hospital of
Duchess, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies
whenever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 16-39

WALTER D. GEMIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST.
UNION, (MAGELLAN'S CORNERS.)
Unions, May 1st, 1855.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT.

Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. R. Rob-
ertson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross
Esq., Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 17, 1854. 15-11

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 60-11

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
CITY COUNCIL OFFICE.
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Executive in the Home District Building Soci-
ety. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church St., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 12-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-17

Messrs. FORD & GROVE,
POLYGRAPHIC PRINTERS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scalds, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Bruises, &c., together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 16-1

J. S. S. S. S.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

MANSON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOD'S Bleds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 16-1

W. NOBLE,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 16-11

H. CHANTLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
British and American Drugs,
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnish, Dye-Staffs, &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.

LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.
Toronto, Feb. 13th, 1855.

POETRY.

I will think of the Gleaner.

In the evening when the reaper has bent forth from
the field,
When the swallow returns, and the robin and wren
Chant the wild notes of love every evening and
morn—
I will think of thee, Gleaner. I'll think of thee then;
For the reaper has reaped the grain of youth,
And the swallow remains time passing swiftly
away.
So sadly, but purely, enforcing the truth,
That thy harvest, which is many, are doomed to
decay.

When the soft breath of Summer gives life to the
scenes,
And the genial sun rays bloom and green,
When the landscape presents a rich covering of
green,
I will think of thee, Gleaner. I'll think of thee then,
For the sunshine of summer must ever recall
To my lively remembrance thy happiest days;
Thou the clouds may pass over, and shadows may
fall
Still they do not thy brightness, they last but a
while.

When the wild bee has gathered of honey his store,
And retired to rest—in eve-ample to men,
When the har-vest treasures doth lavishly
show,
I will think of thee, Gleaner. I'll think of thee then,
For the bee has gathered of honey his store,
And the grain draws its life-sap from beneath
the soil.
By thou by a magic of exquisite power,
Hast brought true health around these where ere
thou hast been.

When the cold blast winter sweeps thro' forest and
glade,
And the snow covers deeply the mountain and
glens,
When the beauties are wither'd that summer has
given,
I will think of thee, Gleaner. I'll think of thee then;
For the snow-drop that falls white and pure from
the sky,
Fit emblem of thee,—to my memory brings
The glad remembrance that in thy heart lies
A fountain from which unguilt but purity springs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soft Answer.

BY T. S. ANTHONY.

"I'll give him law to his heart's content the
scoundrel!" said Singleton, walking backward
and forward, in an angry state of excite-
ment.

"Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton,"
said lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass
of paper before him, and smiling in a quiet
benevolent way, that was peculiar to him.

"Every man should be known by his true
name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he
ought to be called!" responded the client, with
increasing warmth.

"Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your
life when you were angry?" asked Mr. Trueman,
whose age and respectability gave him the
license to speak thus freely to his young
friend, for whom he was endeavoring to ar-
range some business difficulty with his former
partner.

"I can't say that I ever did Mr. Trueman
but now, I have good reason for being angry,
and the language I used, in reference to Wil-
liams, is but the expression of a sober and
rational conviction," replied Singleton a little
more calmly.

"Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before
you received his reply to your last letter?"
asked Mr. Trueman.

"No, I did not; but that letter confirmed
my previously formed impression of his charac-
ter."

"But I cannot find, in that letter, any evi-
dence proving your late partner to be a dis-
tinct man. He will not agree to your pro-
posed mode of settlement, because he
does not see it to be the most proper way."

"He won't agree to it because it is an honest
and equitable mode of settlement, that is all!"
He wants to over-reach me, and its de-
termined to do so if he can!" responded Mr.
Singleton, still excited.

"There you are decidedly wrong," said the
lawyer: "You have both allowed yourselves
to become angry, and are both unreasonable;
and if I must speak plainly, I think you
are the most unreasonable, in the present
case. Two angry men can never settle any
business properly. You have unnecessarily
increased the difficulties in the way of a
speedy settlement by writing Mr. Williams an
angry letter, which he has responded to in the
like unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle
this business for you, I must write all letters
that pass to Mr. Williams, in future."

"But how can you possibly express my
views and feelings?"

"That I do not wish to do, if your views
and feelings are to remain as they are now—
for anything like an adjustment of the diffi-
culty, under such circumstances, I should con-
sider hopeless," replied Mr. Trueman.

"Well let me answer this letter and after
that, I promise that you shall have your own
way."

"No I shall consent to no such thing. It
is the reply to the letter, which is to modify
the negotiation for a settlement, in such a way
as to bring success or failure; and I have no
idea of following you in the present state of your
mind, to such a one as will most assuredly
defeat an amicable adjustment."

Singleton paused some time before making
a reply. He had been forming in his mind a
most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter
just alluded to, and he was very desirous that
Mr. Williams should have the benefit of know-
ing that he thought him a "tricky and delibe-
rate scoundrel!" with other opinions of a simi-
lar character. He found it therefore impos-
sible to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman
write this important epistle.

"Indeed, I must write this letter, Mr.
Trueman," he said. "There are some things
that I want to say to him which I know you
won't write. You don't seem to consider
the position in which he has placed me by that
letter nor what is obligatory upon me, as a

man of honor. I never allow any man to re-
fect upon me directly or indirectly, without a
prompt response."

"There is in the Bible," said Mr. Trueman,
a passage that is peculiarly applicable in the
present case. It is this—"A soft answer turneth
away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."
I have found this receipt, in a life that has
numbered more than double your years, to be
one that may be safely and honorably adopted,
in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for
writing you an angry letter and are indignant
at certain expressions contained therein. Now
is it any more right for you to write an an-
gry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is for
him?"

"But, Mr. Trueman!"

"I do assure you, my young friend," said
the lawyer, interrupting him, "that I am act-
ing in this case for your benefit, and not for
my own; and, as your legal adviser, you must
submit to my judgement, or I cannot consent
to go on."

"If I will promise not to use any harsh lan-
guage, will you not consent to let me write the
letter?" urged the client.

"You and I, in the present state of your
mind, could not possibly come to the same
conclusion in reference to him in harsh and
what is mild," said Mr. Trueman; "there-
fore I cannot consent that you shall write one
word of the proposed reply—I must write it."

"Well, I suppose, then, that I shall have to
submit. When will it be ready?"

"Come this afternoon, and will give you the
draft, which you can copy and sign."

In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came, and
received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman.
It ran thus after the date and formal address—
"I regret that my proposition did not meet
your approbation. The mode of settlement
which I suggested was the result of a careful
consideration of our mutual interests. Be-
lieve me enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my
lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to
an early and amicable adjustment of our busi-
ness. You may rely upon my consent to
it, if it meets his approbation."

"Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you
expect me to sign such a cringing letter as
that?" said Mr. Singleton, throwing it down,
and walking backward and forward with great
irritation of manner.

"Well, what is your objection to it?" re-
plied Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was pre-
pared for such an exhibition of feeling.

"Objection! how can you ask such a ques-
tion? I am I to go on my knees to him, and
beg him to do me justice! No! I'll sacrifice
every cent I've got in the world first, the
scoundrel!"

"You wish to have your business settled
do you not?" asked Mr. Trueman, looking
him steadily in the face.

"Of course I do—honorably settled!"

"Well let me hear what you mean by an
honorable settlement."

"Why, I mean, — The young
man hesitated a moment and Mr. Trueman
said,

"You mean a settlement in which your
interests shall be equally considered with that
of Mr. Williams."

"Yes, certainly, and that"

"And that," continued Mr. Trueman, "Mr.
Williams in the settlement shall consider and
treat you as a gentleman."

"Certainly I do; but that is more than he
has done."

"Well never mind, let what is past go for
as much as it is worth. The principal point
of action is in the present."

"I'll never stand that mean cringing letter,
though."

"You mistake its whole tenor, I do assure
you, Mr. Singleton. You have your angry
feelings to blind you. You certainly carefully
considered before you adopted it the proposed
basis of a settlement, did you not?"

"Of course I did."

"So the letter which I have prepared for
you states. Now, as an honest man, you are
willing I am sure to grant to him the same
privilege which you asked for yourself, viz:
that of proposing a plan of settlement. Your
position does not seem to please him; now it
is but fair that he should be invited to state
how he wished the settlement to be made—
and in giving such an invitation a gentleman
should use gentlemanly language."

"But he don't deserve to be treated like a
gentleman. In fact he has no claim to the
title," said the young man.

"If he has done, as you say, you profess
to be a gentleman, and all gentlemen should
prize by their actions and words that they are
gentlemen."

"I can't say that I am contented by what
you say; but, as you seem to be bent on hav-
ing it your own way, here, let me copy
the thing and sign it," said the young man, sud-
denly changing his manner.

"There, now," he added, passing across
the table the brief letter he had copied, "I sup-
pose he'll think me a low-spirited fellow, after
he gets that; but he's mistaken. After it's all
over, I'll take good care to tell him that
it didn't contain my sentiments."

Mr. Trueman smiled, as he took the letter,
and went on to fold and direct it.

"Come to-morrow afternoon and I think
we'll have things in a pretty fair way," he
looking up with his usual pleasant smile, as he
finished the direction of the letter.

"Good afternoon Mr. Singleton," he said
as that gentleman entered his office on the
succeeding day.

"Good afternoon," responded the young
man. Well have you heard from the milk
and water letter of yours? I can't call it mine."

"Yes, here is the answer. Take a seat
and, I will read it to you," said the old
gentleman.

"Well let's hear it."

"DEAR GEORGE: I have your kind and
gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my
harsh, unreasonable and ungentlemanly one of
the day before. We have both been playing

the fool; but you are ahead of me in becom-
ing rano. I have examined, since I got your
note, more carefully the tenor of your propo-
sition, for a gentleman, and it indicates my views
precisely. Let our mutual friend, Mr. Trueman,
arrange the matter, according to the
plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily ac-
quiesce.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

"He never wrote the letter in the world!"
exclaimed Singleton, starting to his feet.

"It's Thomas Williams's own hand as I
live," ejaculated Singleton, on glancing at the
letter. "My old friend Thomas Williams,
the best natured fellow in the world!" he
continued, his feelings undergoing a sudden and
entire revolution. What a fool I have been!

"And what a fool I have been!" said Thom-
as Williams, advancing from an adjoining room,
at the same time extending his hand towards
Singleton.

"God bless you my dear friend!" exclaim-
ed Singleton, grasping his hand. "Why what
has been the matter with us both?"

"My young friend," said old Mr. Trueman,
one of the kindest men in the world, rising
and advancing towards them, "I have
known you long—always esteemed you both
this pleasant meeting and reconciliation, you
perceive is of my arrangement. Now let me
give you a receipt that will make friends and
keep friends. It has been my motto through-
out life, and I don't know that I have an en-
emy in the world. It is,

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but
grievous words stir up anger."

VERY UNFORTUNATE.—The Troy Bul-
get relates the following rather singularly cir-
cumstance which happened recently in that
city.

Two persons, male and female of course
were engaged to be married—the month in
which the ceremony was to take place was ap-
pointed, but not the particular day. Well
the month approached, and the female desirous
of ascertaining the exact day, requested her
time to prepare tribulations suitable to the
occasion. He, however, put her off with in-
definite answers, but she continued to broach
the subject to his unwilling ears, he finally
told her that he was short of funds—hadn't
the necessary ready.

Here was a stickler—something the would-
be bride had never thought of. To remedy
the evil as far as possible, he made the fol-
lowing proposition to her. He being in the
receipt of a good salary, should save the greater
portion of it, and give the money to her to
keep, that she should postpone the time one
month, when they should be united. To this
she assented and her own forthwith commenced
to carry out this laudable intention. Every
week he gave her more than his salary, and as
a consequence, in a short time she had a large
sum of money in her possession belonging to
him.

Meantime another came and won her. The
sequel of it, is the female and her new-found
lover were married, and ran away with the
earnings of the past off suiter, who was fleec-
ed out of nearly \$50. He will do nothing
in the matter considering that he has made a
fortunate escape from a marriage connection
that he might have had cause to repent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Further by the Africa.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, August 31.—The
King has sanctioned an extension, till Sep-
tember, 1856, of the free importation of corn
and flour, the right of which would otherwise
expire on the 30th of September, 1855.

DEKHAUK.—COPENHAGEN, August 29.—
The King has sanctioned the alterations in
the fundamental law, and to-day the Premier
presented to the collective constitution to the
landsting, accompanying it with a two-
hours' speech. He stated that, if the mea-
sures were rejected, the whole Ministry would
resign.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.—It is stated at
Berlin that Count Nesselrode has addressed
a circular note to all the Russian ambas-
sadors in which the Count repeats the willingness
of the cabinet of St. Petersburg to accept
honorable propositions of peace.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.—The *Monitor* of
the 30th publishes a report from Vice Admi-
ral Brant, giving an account of the battle of
the Tchernaya, but does not contain any new
feature of interest. The Admiral announces
that the Despatch had left for Kerch with
reinforcements of 400 infantry and marines.
The English were sending 800 men there.

GENERAL SIMPSON.—It is rumoured in
London, and we fear with sufficient reason,
that General Simpson has been obliged from
sickness, temporarily to abandon the com-
mand of our army in the Crimea; and that
Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, the
next senior officer is at this moment com-
manding in the room of General Simpson.

EXPORTATION OF IRON PROHIBITED.—The
Gazette contains an order in Council prohib-
iting the exportation of the following articles
viz:—Rivet iron, angle irons, rivets, strips
iron, Locomotive and Building plates, sheet
plate iron, exceeding a quarter of an inch,
and round bars of from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 of an
inch in diameter, to any place in Europe
north of Dunkirk, and permitting the export
of these articles to any other part of the
world upon taking from the persons export-
ing the same a bond that they shall be land-
ed and entered at the port of destination.

THE CRIMEA.—Prince Gortschakoff re-
ports from Sebastopol, under date of the
evening of the 26th:—"The Enemy's fire
is slack. Nothing new." And again, dat-
ing August 27, he states that:—"Nothing fresh
of importance has occurred."

TUNIS, Aug. 30.—(The latest despatches
from Gen. La Marmora state that the Pied-
montese are fortifying their position on the
Tchermya.)

BR. REINFORCEMENTS, Aug. 31.—Prince Gor-
tschakoff writes from the Crimea, Aug. 29th:
"Too many continues to fire briskly. No
new facts."

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—On the 20th
two English steamers, having in tow the Ma-
ry Ann and Eva, transports, embarked about
400 men at Marseilles for the East. A sail-
ing transport preceded in tow with every
steamer that clears out, and the same plan is
adopted on the return voyage, by which a
great saving of time and expense is accom-
plished. Since the beginning of the war,
official returns show that 2,300 officers and
3,000 horses and men have embarked for
the East at the ports of Toulon and Mar-
seilles.

THE BALTIC.—BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The
allied fleet, which was before Cronstadt, has
gone farther out to sea. It has taken up a
position (to the number of 15 vessels) west
of Fort Tolbukhin.

A Russian despatch received from Berlin
29th, says:—"It has been decided that the
Russian fleet in the Black Sea be considerably
increased. With that view, ships of the
line of 131 guns are to be commenced this
winter at Nikolai."

DANTZIC, Aug. 30.—The Geyser has ar-
rived. Authentic information has been ob-
tained in the fleet that the Russians lost up-
wards of 2000 men at Swenborg.

HAMBURG, Wednesday.—H. M. S. Syn-
p rail arrived at Kiel with an enormous quan-
tity of projectiles and new mortars for the
Baltic fleet.

SPAIN.—MADRID, August 29.—The sub-
scriptions to the voluntary loan exceed 600
millions of reals. The interest of the debt
is shortly to be paid. It is in contemplation
again to extend the time allowed for subscrib-
ing to the voluntary loan. A private letter
from Madrid, of the 25th, says:—"A Spanish
expedition to the Crimea is much spoken
of. The English ambassador, as well as the
French one, had claimed the exclusion of
foreigners from the forced loan, but the
Spanish government had already come to the
determination of excluding them. The law
for the sale of ecclesiastical property is said
to have been suspended in the Basque
Provinces."

RUSSIA.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes a
long report from General de Borg of Swen-
borg. General de Borg states the loss of
the Russians during the bombardment to have
been 41 men killed, two superior officers,
three subaltern officers, and 110 men wound-
ed. In addition to this, 11 men were killed
on board the man-of-war *Russia*, and one
subaltern and 88 wounded; and one sailor
wounded on board the *Ezestiel*.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*
writes: "We are assured in private letters
that we can form no idea of the strain of the
war upon the Russian people during the last
six months. The enrolment of the new mil-
lions of the empire or levy en masse has had
a terrible effect. The organization of this
new corps has been pushed forward with
haste which tells volumes on the condition
of the regular army. Although the first line
of troops which stood opposed to Austria
six months ago had been withdrawn, it has
been necessary to order to the Crimea about
30,000 of the new troops, who can hardly
yet have learned their drill, each of the
nominal strength of 1000 men, entered the
north camp of Sebastopol on the 16th, amid
the ringing of bells. The order of the day
by which Prince Gortschakoff greeted them
is most instructive. Their is no ordinary
case of conscription. As the Prince remarks,
they have left behind their wives and chil-
dren, houses and goods, and marched down
to the extremities of the empire. The pro-
cess is being repeated, and before long 100,
000 families will have lost their heads
the safety of the country demand this! and
if so, what of the great army which has for
generations reposed the inspirations of the
hall of Europe, and been the hope and com-
fort of its despotic princes?"

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *La
Presse* remarks, that the Government has
formed this Imperial Militia instead of order-
ing a war recruitment as a concession to the
landed proprietors. Serfs taken for the regu-
lar army are bound to serve for 25 years,
and surviving that term become free men.
Serfs taken for the new militia are to be re-
stored to their proprietors if living at the end
of the war.

THE BATTLE FIELD.—Everybody now
rushed to the battle field, and one look was
sufficient to convince them that the A's had
won a real battle on the Tchermya. Al-
though not quite as obstinate and sanguinary
as the battle of Inkermann, which this affar
resembled in many points, it was a pitched
battle. The Russians, as in the battle of In-
kermann, gave up manœuvring, and con-
fided entirely in the valor of their troops. The
essential difference was in the manner of
fighting. At the battle of Inkermann the
great mass of the Russians felt under the
fire firing and the bayonets of the Infantry,
while on the Tchernaya it was the guns which
did the great execution. Most of the
wounded and dead showed frightful traces of
round shot, grape, shell and canister, so that
as a battle field one could scarcely imagine
anything more terrible. Nearly all the
wounds were on the legs and head. On the
banks of the aqueeduct particularly the
sight was appalling: the Russians when
scaling the embankment of the aqueeduct
were taken in flank by the Sardinian batte-
ries, and the dead and wounded rolled down
the embankment, sometimes more than twenty
feet in height. The French made every

possible despatch to collect the wounded.
They were laid on the open space about the
bridge until the ambulances arrived. While
there the Russians, who could not plainly
help to their own wretched countrymen, sud-
denly began to open with their guns upon
them, repeating the barbarous practice
which they had already often previous-
ly shown to the troops. A gentleman who
was with me at the moment, and who speaks
Russian, asked one of the poor fellows who
was trying to trudge along with deep flesh
wounds in both his thighs, what he thought
of the behaviour of the Russians in firing
among their own wounded? He answered,
"They are accustomed to beat us when we
are with them, and there is no more wonder
that they should try to ill-treat us when we
are on the point of escaping their power."

Queen Victoria's Visit to France.

Four hundred and twenty-five years have
elapsed since a crowned English sovereign was
seen in the city of Paris; and it was then no
visit of friendship, but a barren grasp at empire.
That a sovereign of England should visit the
sovereign of France in his capital is now to
occur for the first time in the annals of the
two nations. Nor can we feel surprise that
an event requiring for its fulfillment such rare
coincident circumstances should have been de-
layed so long. Before the European system
no Knight could with perfect safety trust him-
self to the keeping of his brother, and English
policy has since, unhappily, often leagued up
with Austria against France, than with France,
against Austria. The fault has not been com-
mitted to either sides, and the best that can now
be said for the errors committed on both is that
the people of the two countries have re-
mained always friendly to each other.

The enemy has been between the governing and
not the governed races. Nor is it to be de-
nied that the angry tone, given to French and
English relations after our own revolution,
precluded less from the English than the
French government. The Bourbon race had a
too natural affinity to the weak and vicious Stuart
race. The final expulsion of the latter from
the throne and territory and country of
England was bitterly represented, and during
the century that followed 1638, no George
could have visited a Louis. A great change
has now come over Europe. It is neither
Austria nor

Now Advertisements.

Cash for Wheat—J. Bogart.
Cash for Wheat—J. Menden.
Caulion—Mrs. Palmer.
Fall Importations—J. Jackson.
New Dry Goods—J. E. Tenney.
Gallery of Art—J. P. Bell.
Eccles and Shoes—J. B. Carroll.

TRAIN TIME, NEWARKET.

For the accommodation of our readers, we insert the time of Passenger Trains leaving Newarket, going South, and North, and the time of Mail Trains, going South, and North.

Going South,	North,	MAIL TRAINS,
8:23 a. m.	5:01 p. m.	9:22 a. m.
9:22 a. m.	6:16 p. m.	6:16 p. m.

The New Era

Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 21st, 1895.

To Correspondents.—Several pieces of poetry have been received during the past week, but all too late for this issue.

The Madmen Truop gave two Concerts at the new Hall in Roach's Hotel, this week, to crowded houses, and were highly applauded.

King Municipal Council meets on Monday next, the 24th inst., at Mr. Hulso's Inn, 4th concession.

An accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Weston Station, Friday evening last, the 14th inst., in consequence of a rail being broken. Two men were injured—one seriously, and two horses killed valued at £300.

The Provincial Exhibition takes place in Cobourg on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, of October next. Every exertion is being made to secure the comfort of visitors attending.

Mr. A. P. Lawrence has established a line of Stages from Koswick, (Roach's Point), to Sutton. Passengers by this route can leave Sutton in the morning, go to Toronto, and return same day.

TORONTO ADVERTISEMENTS.—In our advertising columns of to-day will be found several new ones from Toronto; and the people in this neighborhood, in going to Toronto to make purchases, would do well to give them a call before making purchases elsewhere.

In the store of Mr. Jackson will be found a large assortment of crockery of every description and the latest styles.

Mr. CARROLL—the Penitentiary Boat and Shoe Store—has a well filled shop; and he is selling at prices that must command extensive sales.

Mr. TENNEY's stock of Dry Goods is replete with every article adapted to the season; to be found in his line of business. This is a new store with new goods.

East Gwillimbury Council.

The Municipal Council of East Gwillimbury met at the Mansion House, Sharon, on Saturday last the 15th inst.—The Mayor, H. D. Stiles, Esq., in the Chair, and all the members present.

After the minutes of last meeting had been read and approved,—

Mr. Holborn presented a Petition from Mr. Thos. Drury, praying for the privilege to do his Statute Labor on a piece of road leading from his premises to Queen Street.

Mr. Willson moved, seconded by Mr. J. Doan, "For leave to bring in a By-Law to alter a certain Street in the village of Holland Landing, by exchanging a portion of said road with Mr. Jas. Sloan."—Granted.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time; after which the Council was moved into Committee of the whole Mr. J. Doan in the chair, to consider the same,—and some time having been spent thereon, it passed a second reading without amendment; after which the By-Law was reported to the Council and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Willson moved for leave to bring in a petition from John Fitzpatrick, praying for a remittance or a partial remittance of a fine imposed upon him for selling liquor on Saturday.—Granted.

On motion of Mr. Willson the Council then went into committee of the whole on Petitions.—Mr. Powell in the Chair.

The first petition considered was that of Thos. Drury, mentioned above.

Mr. Holborn said Mr. Drury had purchased a road allowance from Mr. Moses Knight, and now had the deed; but the petitioner was lame in thinking to be benefited by this road for before he could get to it he had to cross a neck of land of about 30 rods that belonged to another party. He could not therefore see how he (Drury) was to be benefited by the establishing of this road.

Mr. Stiles said the road could not be established by this Council at all as it was only two rods wide; they could allow him the privilege of doing his statute labor there however, if he has had the promise of a right of way across the neck of land referred to by Mr. Holborn.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr. Stiles, seconded by Mr. Holborn,—“That the Petitioner be allowed to do his statute labor on the road referred to.”—Carried.

The committee then took up the petition of Mr. Fitzpatrick, praying for the partial or total remittance of a fine imposed upon him for contravention of the license law.

Mr. Willson, in introducing the petition, stated that the petition had been placed in his hands, with a request that he would lay it before the Council. Of the circumstances he knew very little.

Mr. Stiles said that it was before him, that Mr. Fitzpatrick had been charged,—and according to law he was obliged to fine him.—Mrs. Linted came and laid a complaint against Fitzpatrick to the effect that he had sold her husband liquor on the Saturday previous, which was admitted on the trial. Fitzpatrick told him, however, that Linted's boy came to get a pint of liquor to keep his father from going to the tavern; and as he is a very violent man when in liquor, in order to keep him away the liquor was given. He (Mr. Stiles) had fined him as low as the law would allow him to—£2 6s; could he have fined him less, he would have done so.

Mr. McMillan, a near neighbor of the parties was questioned in reference to the matter and he confirmed the statements made to the Mayor, by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

On motion of Mr. Willson seconded by Mr. Doan, part of the fine was remitted.

The Council next took up a petition that had been brought under the notice of the Council at a previous meeting, signed by a number of rate-payers, praying for a grant of money to be expended towards opening the Town Line between East and North Gwillimbury.

Mr. Stiles said the Council of North Gwillimbury had already made a grant, and it was no more than fair that this Council should make a like grant.

Mr. Doan thought the idea propounded that road was lying in Mr. Stiles' Ward, and the Ward should make it good. It was wrong to take the money out of the general fund of the Township for such roads.

Just here the Council business was interrupted by an individual who had found his way into the Council Chamber very much intoxicated. At this last remark of Mr. Doan, he exclaimed:—“By G—d, you're the man.”

The Chair:—“Order, order; you must be still.”

Intox. Gen.:—“I am done now.”

Mr. Stiles:—“You would have been done long since, if I had been in the Chair.” Roars of laughter.

Mr. Stiles, in reply to Mr. Doan said, the Town Line is not in the Ward; they were County Roads, and all the legislation Township Councils could do would not alter the case.

Mr. Doan:—Each Ward was bounded by a piece of Town Line on one side or the other, and he thought they ought to be kept in repair by the people in the locality, or with the funds apportioned the Ward.

Mr. Willson:—You cannot make a County Road a Township road; and it was wrong to think of making Wards build them independent of the Township.

Mr. Stiles moved: “That as the Township Council of North Gwillimbury has appropriated a certain sum of money—about £3. 10s towards the opening of the Town Line between East Township and North Gwillimbury, this Council appropriate a similar amount.”

Mr. Doan:—I certainly shall oppose granting any sum to a road not travelled by scarcely one in five hundred of the rate payers of the Township.

Mr. Willson and Mr. Stiles were of opinion that Mr. Doan had formed an erroneous estimate of the travel that must necessarily pass along that road. The way it was now, people living along the line could scarcely leave their premises with conveniences. Mr. Willson said further, he recollected that when the petition was first introduced it was agreed to wait and see what action would be taken by the Council of North Gwillimbury, before anything was done by us.

Mr. Stiles said he was certainly very much surprised by the remarks of Mr. Doan; particularly, when he recollected that only a short time ago that gentleman moved a resolution in Council requesting him to bring the subject of the Town Line South under the notice of the Whitechurch Council—stating what we had done, &c. The opposition of Mr. Doan was quite inconsistent; for here he would urge upon one neighbor what he did not like urged upon himself.

Mr. Doan said, some time since he applied for a grant of £3, towards a road travelled by a large portion of the inhabitants of the Township; but was rejected.

Mr. Stiles:—There was this small difference in the two cases; one was a Ward Road exclusively, while the other was not. If there was a preference in applying the Township funds towards roads, that preference should be given towards Town Lines instead of Ward Roads.

Mr. Doan moved an amendment after a lengthy discussion, to the effect: “That this Council considers that the Statute Labor already granted on said Town Line be sufficient for the present year.”

Mr. Stiles:—Really Mr. Chairman, I cannot see how this Council can sanction a motion of that kind; there were only about 3 days' works that could be forced upon the road and what would that be toward clearing a new road?

Mr. Holborn:—It was the usual thing to have the Wards do it.

Mr. Willson stated that the Provincial Act made all Town Lines County property; and subsequently to its passage, the County Councils had made Township Councils County officers in the matter. He did not consider it was right to build these roads with the Ward money. If the road was not built by the Township Councils, and the people petitioned the County Council in the matter, they would levy a tax upon the rateable property of the two Townships for the construction of the road.

Mr. Stiles:—No power is given a councilman to expend his Ward money upon the Town Line; and the Council could not force him to do so, as it would be acting illegally and unjustly, and would not stand the test of law.

After some further discussion the amendment of Mr. Doan's was put and lost.—Yeas, Messrs. Doan and Holborn.

The original motion was then put and carried on a division.—Messrs. Doan and Holborn voting against it.

The Committee then rose and the Chairman reported the resolutions adopted, to the Council.

Mr. Willson moved, seconded, by Mr. Powell, “That the money appropriated upon the Town Line be expended under the directions of Mr. A. McMullen.”—Carried.

Mr. Doan moved seconded by Mr. Powell, “That when this Council adjourns, it stand adjourned until the last Saturday in October next.”—Carried.

Mr. Holborn moved: “That as the appropriations made to different Wards was altogether incorrect, this Council do now go into Committee of the whole to correct and revise them forthwith.”—Carried.

The Council then went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. Doan in the Chair.

After some time having been spent in discussing the matter, a Committee, composed of Messrs. Stiles, Holborn and Doan, was appointed to examine and report at the next meeting of Council.

The Council then adjourned.

Governor Hincks.

The Toronto Journals can scarcely overstate the importance of the appointment of Mr. Hincks as Premier of Canada. He has been offered the Governorship of Barbados and the Windward Islands. He is also stated that the appointment will be accepted. Notwithstanding the political degradation into which Mr. Hincks has sunk the reform cause in this Province by the abandonment of principle for the sake of personal wealth and aggrandizement, we are pleased at the prospect of such marked distinction as to furnish a Governor for a distant colony.

Mr. Hincks possesses the intellectual qualifications that admirably fit him for the high office of Governor, and his remarkable ability, energy and courage will enable him to exert a powerful influence for good or evil in whatever clime those energies are directed. True, the policy of a government in appointing a man whose political character in one colony has been condemned, to the high office of Governor of another, may be questioned; yet, there is one thing should be borne in mind, his tact and ability, as a statesman has never been questioned—his lameness exists in an undoubtedness. The appointment of Mr. Hincks to the Governorship of Barbados establishes one fact, viz., that there is not an office in the Colony to which a Colonist may not aspire.

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